FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE. THE LATE ELECTIONS.

Paris, Saturday, July 3, 1869. Sixty-one more of the recent elections for members of the new Corps Legislatif have been declared valid. PROGRESS OF THE CABLE.

BREST, July 4, 1809. At noon on Saturday the Great Eastern had run 1.145 knots from Brest, and paid out 1,281 knots of Cable. Everything was working well.

A PROGRAMME OF REFORMS-RUMOR OF ITS PROBABLE SUCCESS. PARIS, July 4, 1869.

M. Miral, and several members of the majority in the Corps Legislatif, propose to bring in a motion that greater development be given to the action and authority of the Corps Legislatif, that the address in reper to the speech from the throne be recestablished. that the right and practice of interpellation be organized on a large scale, that the right to amend projects of law be extended, and that the Chamber have the right to elect its own President. It is rumored that the Government will accept these re-

THE TREATY WITH BELGIUM. The negotiations between France and Belgium for a commercial treaty have closed with a satisfactory understanding on all points.

A DEMAND FOR PROTECTION. The Gazette de France in concluding a long article on the injury which has resulted to the cotton trade from the free admission of cotton goods to be stamped, says: It is important to-day, to set right without further delay, the grievances of the cotton manufacturers. Although late, no more time should be lost, England injured by the establishment of the protective system in the United States makes every sacrifice to disorganise continental industry, and seeks to find in Europe the market which is closed against her in America. The only and true remedy lies in a return, pure and simple, to the former economical principles. M. Seillière does not go so far in his brochure, and limits himself for the moment to ask for the repeal of the decree of 1861. Will the Government at length consent to acknowledge that it is deceived. We earnestly desire it would. It would be a step in a direction, which it is to be hoped, would conduct us to the denunciation of the treaties of commerce, and to the abandonment

M. MIRAL'S MOTION VOTED DOWN-DEMAND OF THE OPPOSITION.

of the new economical regime.

Panis, July 4-Evening M. Miral has withdrawn his motion for legislative reforms. The Opposition in the Corps demanded a responsible Ministry and the autonomy of the Corps Legislatif, in order that the country may govern the country.

SPAIN.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL OATH-ADMIRAL TOPETE'S VIEW OF REPUBLICANISM-THE CARLISTS. MADRID, Saturday, July 3, 1869.

In the Cortes to-day the Ministers of the Interior and Justice declared that the clergy and municipal anthorities were ready and willing to take the oath prescribed by the Constitution. Admiral Topete, in reply to a question of Senor Orense, said that the idea of a republic was impossible, now that a monarchy had been voted and was represented by the Regent. The national troops have been dispatched against the Carlist conspirators in Andalusia and Arragon. CHANGES IN THE MINISTRY.

Madrid, July 4, 1860. The forthcoming changes in the Ministry are freely canvassed. It is rumored that Ardanaz will

be appointed Minister of Finance, and Marlos Minister of Justice. GEN. PEZUELA. The Government has explained that Gen. Pezuela. the Isabellist, was arrested on the charges of

military disobedience and conspiracy against the Government. GEN. DULCE'S REPORT.

istration and of the state of affairs in Cuba, causes much anxiety.

THE REPUBLICAN MANIFESTO. A strong Republican manifesto has been published in Seville. Its appearance was simultaneous with the departure from the city of a party of Republicans numbering 1,000. It is rumored that they have gone to Portugal, and will reënter Spain through Estramadura. Troops have been sent in pursuit. A number of Carlists have been arrested in Oviedo.

THE AZORES.

ANTI-TAXATION DISTURBANCES. Lisbon, Saturday, July 3, 1869. A vessel which has just arrived here from Fayal.

brings the intelligence that serious disturbances had broken out in various parts of the Azores, in consequence of the increase of taxation.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE CHURCH BILL AMENDMENTS - CARDINAL CULLEN'S LETTER. LONDON, Saturday, July 3, 1869. The Times, to-day, says that the votes in the Hous

of Lords last evening have had the effect to render the Irish Church bill more favorable to the Established Church, and more offensively partial in its

Cardinal Cullen has addressed a letter to the officers of the Catholic College, saying that if the Irish Church bill is mutilated by the House of Peers the nation must have a fuller measure of justice.

STATISTICS OF THE CHURCH QUESTION. LONDON, July 4, 1860.

The following statistics show the progress which the Church question has made within twelve months; DIVISIONS OF SUSPENSORY BILL-1868 Highest No. in favor.... 330 Highest No. in favor

Average majority for... 60 | Absolute maj. against... pivisions on irish church hill.-1869. Commons. Lords. Commons.

Highest No, in favor... 368
Average majority for... 113
One fact more is worthy of attention: During the

past twenty years the Conservatives have suffered only two defeats in party divisions in the House of Peers. In 1857, Lord Derby's vote of censure on the Palmerston Government was lost by a majority of 36, and the bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church has now passed its second reading by a majority of 33.

THE OCEAN MATCH.

The ocean match of the new Thames Yacht Club took place on Saturday. The course was from the Lower Hope to Harwich. The yachts started at 8:30 s. m. The Druid and Gloriana arrived at Harwich together at 8:50 p. m., Flying Cloud at 9:23, Thought at 9:34. Nettie and Amy at 10. The Cambria and Amazon did not start, owing to the death of the owner of the Amazon. The Druid takes the first prize, Thought the second, and Gloriana the third.

THE DEBATE IN THE LORDS-AMERICAN RELA-TIONS-A FRIEND OF MR. SUMNER-MR. BUR-LINGAME-THE BRITISH PRESS. [FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, June 24 .- There is a Inll between the derate on the second reading of the Irish bill by the Lords and the coming discussion of the same in Comnittee next week. As commonly happens, we are going through a reaction after the excitement, and the most interesting matter this week is the talking over what happened last week. The Tories, it is said, were greatly surprised and annoyed at the largeness of the majority for the Second Reading. What they meant was that there should be a majority, but a very small majority. Either they were outallowing the bill to be read by three or four votes, literary and religious matters. But an American

the majority ran up to 33. It is most positively asserted that even the no surrender party were privately willing to see themselves defeated; that Lord Derby's apparent recklessness was only apparent; and that he had no more real intention to bring on a collision with the House of Commons than Lord Salisbury had. Hence a great number of Peers had from the beginning leave to stay away from the final division, and although the vote was the largest ever known, about 100 Lords were actually absent. There can be little doubt that Mr. Disraeli, whatever he may have said to Lord Derby, supported energetically the party of conciliation led by Lord Salisbury. All of them, however, agreed in desiring that the majority should not be too large, for the large majority strengthens the Ministry and increases its power of resistance to the amendments which are to be proposed.

To-day I have seen the most extraordinary man of his time, viz. : The Englishman who approves Mr. Sumner's speech. He thinks it "all right," agrees with its statement of the American grievance, and with its views of what reparation England ought to He is-what would you give to know his make. name? Read the debate on Sir Henry Bulwer's motion, now positively fixed, or I might say refixed, to come off July 9, no postponement on any account. For my rara avis is a member of Parliament, a Liberal of course, knows America, and promises to say in the House what he said to-day in this office. I dare say he would not object to my telling his name, but I will keep on the safe side and not tell it till he speaks. Meantime your Yankee readers-the real, not the spurious Yankees-may guess as much as they like. That motion of Bulwer's has been so often announced

and so often postponed that one might be excused for doubting if it ever will be made and debated. But I think it will, on the date now settled. The present arrangement is that Sir Henry shall move, and Mr. Tomus, the Liberal member for Finsbury. and friend to us, shall second him. Next, or as so as he can make his way in, will come Mr. "Historicus" Harcourt, who is filled to bursting with the speech he long has longed to deliver, and for which he has not yet found opportunity. Few men have done us more harm in their way than this Historieus. Like most Englishmen he wants a flexible system of international law to fit the necessities of England for the moment. When she is belligerent the law is strained at the expense of neutrals. When she is neutral it is the belligerents who have to suffer, as in the Alabama case. I only hope somebody in the House will remind Mr. Harcourt of his famous letter repelling Mr. Adams's first modest request that England would so far recegnize our claims on account of the Alabama as to submit to arbitration. Mr. Harcourt denonuced it as preposterous, scouted the idea that England would ever consider such a demand, and proved by all the precedents that ever existed that there was not and could not be any liability on the part of England for anything the Alabama did. Pretty much all England agreed with him in those days, while now there is nobody who would not be too happy if they could settle the dispute by paying those very claims to the last dollar. With equal positiveness and equal abundance of musty learning, Mr. Harcourt will now prove that our present demand is preposterous, and ought to be scouted-in case anybody happens to know what our present demand is. Historicus, I believe, is to turn his guns against Mr. Sumner, or against what is left of Mr. Summer after the tremendous broadsides poured into him for the last two months. On the part of Lord Clarendon and the Foreign Office, Mr. Otway, the Under Secretary, will say what can be said about the rejected treaty. Among the independent members, Sir Charles Dilke will speak, as Harry of the Wynd fought, for his own hand. As he happens to know something about America, his speech will have a value very different from that of a good many others. Mr. Burlingame made a flying visit last week to

London, saw many people, and did not a little good by stating his straightforward American views on American topics. There are, I am told, persons living in America who don't approve of American views, preferring that they should be English, or perhaps The silence which the Government has main- Irish, or it may be Irish-American; or, again, only tained concerning Gen. Dulce's report of his admin- such as a transported Irishman, naturalized in Amerit proper for native Americans to entertain. If there be any such person, he might find nothing to praise in Mr. Burlingame's services; but to people who have not overcome their prejudices in favor of their own country, what Mr. Burlingame has been saying and oing seems of real value. When he was here in the Johnson days, although he never forgot that he was the Embassador of another power, and never assumed to speak officially for America, he did something to relieve us from the humiliation put upon us by our own Envoy. He did something to correct English opinion then, and now, when it is far more difficult, I think Mr. Burlingame's way of stating the American case has been singularly effective. You knew before that he is much liked here. As often in America in other days, he has thrown all the weight of his personal popularity, and of the respect in which he is held, into the unpopular scale. Americans owe him some thanks for this, and so do Englishmen, if they did but know it. Mr. Burlingame's brilliant services to the Empire which he now represents have earned him the dislike of the great trading party in England, which cares more for its trade than for any "sentimental" ideas about justice and the rights of the Chinese people. Englishmen of that stamp long since applied to China the dictum of Taney on the negro. They insist that a Chinaman has no rights which an Englishman is bound to respect. They acted on that maxim till Mr. Burlingame interposed. They could not even then believe that the Foreign Office in London would enforce in China the stipulations of the convention to which it had assented. The case in which it has just been done has partly convinced them that their day of mischief and misrale is over. It is, moreover, a triumph of which Mr. Burlingame has a right to be proud as a diplomatist. He has succeeded in a difficult branch of statesmanship-one in which not too many Americans do succeed, and his social success has been not less marked. Now, a man may achieve social success in London in many ways, and it can do no harm to point out the fact that Mr. Burlingame won both celebrity and the warm personal regard of very many eminent men by his frank, natural, and thoroughly American bearing. Among the most energetic people in the world he was distinguished for energy, and among the most fastidious he was liked for a genuine good sense which never

failed him. I see that Mr. Goldwin Smith makes a criticism, which has only too much justice, on the liking of some American papers for personalities. He rebukes one journal for printing an article on the hat and boots of a rival editor. What will he say to an editorial paragraph in The Pall Mall Gazette on the liveries of Senator Chandler's negro servants? He knows, of course, that The Pall Mall represents the good manners and courtesy of the aristocratic classes in England. What the American paper which Mr. Smith quoted may represent, I don't know. He does not give us its name. But in future it might be well if Americans coming to England would send over in advance to The Pall Mall Gazette to learn how their servants should be costumed in order to escape the criticism of a journal which aspires to authority in

matters of flunkevism. And yet, The Fall Mall Gazette, or in its weekly form The Pall Mall Budget, is a paper well worth American reading. On American topics it is deplorably, and I suppose hopelessly, wrong. It is not in the least radical on any political question, and an American who sets himself to read it must expect to find himself constantly disagreeing with it, and ever

student who wants to know what the England of the ruling slaves, of the clubs, of the West End in London thinks about current events, can learn more from this than from any other journal that I know. Those are the classes which are closely concerned with the immediate business of governing, or rather of administering affairs. They have to get out of the way when on great questions they come in collision with the great popular majority, but their influence and direct control is still, and will long remain, very great in England, and if they have any "organ" it is The Pall Mall Gazette. Yet even this "aristocratic" journal yields to the tendency of the times or perhaps a little to the rivalry of a new half-penny evening paper, and to-day announces that it will sell itself on and after July 1 for a penny, and rumor has long asserted that the great Thunderer itself was coming down to two pence about the same time. I believe I have said already that the reduction in price of The Daily News from three pence to one penny, has proved, after a year's trial, a complete success. As The Daily News is sincerely, though moderately, Liberal, and is extremely able, it must increase in prosperity and influence with the growth of the Liberal party. I might just as well put it the other way, and say that the Liberal party will grow in proportion as its leading journal is more widely circulated and read. G. W. S.

THE LORDS' PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE IRISH CHURCH BILL. The following amendments, to be moved in

mmittee, on the Irish Church bill, on June 24, stand on the Order Book of the House of Lords: LORD COLCHESTER To add to Clause 13, "and the

LORD COLCHESTER—To add to Clause 13, "and the sersons who from time to time shall exercise and deharm and the state of the clause of the districts or places within which they espect of the districts or places within which they exercise such functions, without heuring any penalty by law attaching to persons assuming ecclesiastical titles are respect of any place or district, without being by law here not authorized." Lord Romilly—Clause 21, page 9, line 12, at the end of clause insert. "Provided always, that in all cases where any point of doctrine or discipline of the Church of Engiand shall come into question and be decided by any of the civil courts of Ireland, the appeal shall lie to Her Majesty, in Council in England, and not to the House of Lords."

EARL RUSSELL. Chapter 68 line of after Many Allers.

o the House of Lords."

EARL EUSSILL.—Chause 68, line 26, after "applied" in ert these words: "to the benefit of the Irish people; und whereas it is desirable to satisfy as far as possible pon principles of equality as between the several reli ms; and whereas provision has been made in the going part of this act to satisfy the just and equiti-claims of the representative body of the present E shed Protestant Church of Ireland, in respectchurches, graveyards, ecclesiastical residences, and glel lands; and whereas the Presbyterian Church in Irelan and Boman Catholic Church in Ireland have just an itable claims, such property shall be applied—(1.) To building of churches or chapels, the building or put se of ecclesiastical residences, and the purchase o at of globe lands not exceeding thirty acres, attached

grant of glebe lands not exceeding thirty acres, attached to each such residence to the Freebyterian Church and clergy in Ireland. (2.) To the building of churches of chapels, the building of purchase of occlesiastical residences, and the grant of glebe lands, not exceeding thirty acres, attached to each such residence to the Reman Catholic Church and clergy of Ireland. (3.) To the purchase or grant of hands when applied for by petition of the inhabitants of any parish or parishes for the purpose of graveyards for Frotestants of all denominations, and members of the Roman Catholic Church. And be it enacted that at the end of ten years, when the commission hereby created shall expire, any surplus which the Commissioners may report to Her Majesty to be still remaining may be applied in the manner hereimafter directed.

EARL OF SHAFTESBURY—In the event of the secularizaion of the surplus revenues having been affirmed, to nove that all the paragraphs numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, under lause 68, page 31, be omitted, and clauses be substituted o provide that such surplus be treated as a fund for the granting of small loans at a moderate interest and on adequate security to the peasantry of Ireland. To insert clauses whereby in the commutation of life intersts con-sideration may be given to the greater longevity of the

BRAZIL

OPENING OF THE LEGISLATURE-THE REVENUES. The following is the speech of the Emperor of Bruzil on the opening of the Session of the Imperial Legislature on the 12th of May. The speech was considered remarkable for its silence in regard to emancipation of the slaves in Brazil, notwithstanding the prominence given to the subject in preceding speeches from the

Throne:

"Angust and most worthy representatives of the nation: The meeting of the Assembly General, so agreeable to me ever, awakes joyful hopes in all Brazilians. Never had the Government more need of the assistance of your intelligence and patriotism. I have the satisfaction of announcing to you that the public tranquility remains unchanged, thanks to the good disposition of our fellow-cilizens, to their love for their institutions, and to their respect for the laws. The relations of the Empire are friendly with the Governments of all the foreign nations except Paraguay, and there the war provoked by President Lopez has been of our fellow-cilizens, to their love for their institutions, and to their respect for the laws. The relations of the Empire are friendly with the Governments of all the foreign nations except Paraguay, and there the war provoked by President Lopez has been prosecuted with honor and glory to Brazil and our allies. The phase which the military operations tock after the occupation of the enemy's capital required the creation of a special mission to confer with the allied Governments, and it has been intrusted to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The constancy and heroism of the volunteers, national guard, army, and navy, trimuphed over all the difficulties of the terrain and the fortifications of the enemy. The march through the Chaco and the engagements at Hororo, Avally, and Lomas Velentinas, attest the discipline and brayery of our troops and our allies, and honor the skill and intreplity of the generals who commanded them. I feel deeply sorrowful at the death of so many Brazilians, some of them our most distinguished officers. Their devotion and their dedication to the duties of military honor recommend their memories to the national gratitude. The province of Matto Grosso is freed from the Paraguayan invasion, the enemy no longer treads upon Brazilian soil, and our squadron dominates the waters of the Parana and Paraguay. The Brazilian forces are now commanded by my beloved and very dear son-in-law, the Count d'Eu, who, I hope, will soon lead to their last victory those vanant soldiers who have given so great luster to cur arms in numerous memorable engagements. The public revenue has had an increase which permits us to trust in the productive powers of Brazil. However, to enable us to meet the leavy charges on the Treasury it is requisite to provide means to satisfy the engagements of the State and the extraordinary expenses required for the service of the war. Electoral reform, improvement of the still and loss of recentinent has and a military penal, and process code are much leit necessities which arge at

The Anglo-Brazilian Times of the 23d ult. gives the fol owing sketch of the financial condition of the Empire: The Minister of Finance has brought forward his inancial budget for the year 1870-71. According to it the estimated revenue would be 73,056,000,000 reis, or, at pres The Minister of Finance has brought forward his financial budget for the year 1870-71. According to it the estimated revenue would be 73,050,000,000 reis, or, at present rate of exchange, 25,20,000, and the ordinary expenditure 53,455,464,000 reis, or £6,418,100, leaving a deficit, irrespective of any further charges for interest and differences of exchange, of 10,379,446,000 reis, or nearly £800,000. This deficit the minister proposes to meet by increased import duties, and in accordance with his views, the Heuse Committee has reported a bill adding 40 per cent to the present duties on fereign goods entered for consumption, (abolishing the collection of 18 per cent in gold), and raising the dues on free goods to 5 per cent, and placing 5 per cent of additional duties on the goods not chargeable with such; which charges are estimated to produce about 12,200,000,000 reis, but which will be lessened 1,000,000,000 reis by abolishing the duties on refxport and reloading, the numicipality tithes, the half per cent on national produce, and the 3 per cent on foreign product eleared for consumption and shipped, with duty paid cortificates.

VENEZUELA.

PULGAR'S INSURRECTION. HAVANA, July 4 .- An arrival from Caraccas, June 23, reports that Gen. Pulgar, President of the De partment of Zulia, had collected an army of 6,000 men. and was importing material of war with the intention of resisting the authority of the Federal Government. The port of Maracaibo, which was recently closed by Federal decree, is attnated in the Department of Zulia. A Com-mission had been sent from Carracas to pacify that sec-

ST. DOMINGO.

CAPTURE OF SAMANA BY LUPERON. HAVANA, July 4.-Advices from St. Domingo,

to June 30, have been received. It was reported that Gen. Luperon, with the steamer Telegrafo, had bombarded Puerto Plata, and sebsequently captured Samana after a short fight. On landing he issued a decree declaring that the Bay of Samana is no longer in the possessor of Baez, and, consequently, all treatles made by him with the United States Government, for the cession or lease of the Bay, are null and void. The American steamer Hero still remained at Samana.

FATAL EXPLOSION OF AN ANVIL.

CHICAGO, July 4.-A special dispatch to The Tribune from Des Moines, Iowa, says that at Prairie City, yesterday morning, while a number of citizens were celelerating the national anniversary of independence, an anvil, which they were using as a substitute for a cannon,

WASHINGTON.

THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA-GEN, M'MAHON AND LOPEZ-PARADE OF THE COLORED SUNDAY-SCHOOL CHILDREN-THE ALLEGED WARE-HOUSE FRAUDS IN NEW-ORLEANS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, July 4, 1869.

Gen. Van Wyck returned this evening from Virginia, where he has been making political speeches in aid of the election of Gov. Wells. He says the Wells party is well organized, and has made a good campaign, but it is by no means certain that their candidate for Governor, will be elected. The Walker men have sucgave evidence of indifference. Some of the ablest men in the Democratic party in the State have been on the stump, and have done great service for Mr. Walker. In regard to the disturbance at the meeting in Petersburg, Gen. Van Wyck says it was caused wholly by the Walker men. The Wells men had advertised, and paid all the expenses of getting up a meeting, and it was not until about the time of the organization of the meeting that their opponents, who were in attendance in large numbers, proposed a discussion. The Wells men had made all their arrangements for speakers, but were still willing to yield for a discussion if they would be allowed to fix the terms. The Walker men would not agree to this, and when the Welis men began to address the meeting, the Democrats attempted to interrupt, embarrass, and intimidate them, and it was only when it became evident that if they were allowed to continue the meeting would be broken up, that the Republicans present, most of whom were negroes, charged on the disorderly interlopers and drove them off. A gentleman, well posted in the politics of the State, writes here that the Walker men boast of carrying the State by at least 30,000 majority. He says it is nnpossible, and quotes the figures of the last election and the registration to proves it. He writes there were registered in 1807, 121,271 white, and 106,-105 colored voters; total, 227,376. The vote for a Convention stood, whites, 14,835; colored, 92,507; total, 117,342. The vote against a Convention stood; white, 61,249; colored, 638; whites not voting, 44,017, colored men not voting, 12,687. It will be seen by the above that 36 per cent of the white vote, and 11 per cent of the colored vote was not east. The whites may east a larger proportionate vote on Tuesday, but the best informed of that party admit in their estimates that, not more than 75 per cent of the registered vote will be cast at all, while it is conceded by them that at least as large a proportion of colored men will vote this year last. The figures given above are correct. Now, if the admissions of the Walker men approximate the truth the Wells men will carry the State by a handsome majority. The whole energies of the Conservative party have been devoted to dividing the colored vote, and inciting Democrats to register and go to the polls. The plan of attack was well conceived, and they have worked unceasingly, but thus far without making any perceptible impression upon the rank and file of the party. writer says Gen. Canby, commanding the State, has so tempered firmness with mercy, that there is no cause of complaint. By promptly meeting every issue that has been raised, and assuming the responsibility of his position, he has materially simplified the canvass and removed many exciting topics from the restrum. He is determined to "have peace," and that every man entitled to the privilege shall cast his vote on Tuesday next with

The friends of Gen. McMahon here say, pending further official information from Minister McMahon, regarding his connections with Lopez, the public will do wisely to withhold its opinion regarding the course of the latter, as the Brazilian and Argentine authorities who have control of the channels of communication between McMahon and the home Government, are enabled to give color to the news from that locality favorable to their view of the

All the Departments and business generally will be suspended here to-morrow. A feature of the celebration of the day will be the parade of the colored Sunday School Union, in which over 500 colored children will partici-The privilege of the grounds attached to the pute. Executive Mansion has been granted the Union by the President.

Commissioner Delano has sent instructions to Mr. Stockdale, Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of New-Orleans, to settle at once the accounts, by suit if necessary, of all parties who owned merchandise in warehouses Nos. 6 and 11, which were burned in 1866 and 1868. These taxes amount to a large sum. There was a suspicion of fraud at the time the warehouses were burned, and the object of the Government in ordering these suits is to endeavor to find some clue to the guilty parties, if h there he by throwing the burden of proof, as to the fact of goods being actually consumed, upon the owners themselves. This proof, it is stated, will be readily fur-

A Georgia member of Congress, now here, says the two wings of the Georgia Republican party are about to start duly papers. The one at Atlanta will be the organ of Governor Bullock, that at Augusta will be under the control of Col. Bryant, the new postmaster. Both papers will soon be under way. The effort to remove Bryant from the Augusta Post-Office, and Turner from Macon, has failed.

At a meeting of the citizens of Pennsylvania employed in the Departments, held last evening, resolutions indorsing the nomination of Gov. Geary were adopted. Arrangements were made to have all the Clerks in the Departments, who are citizens of Pennsylvania, to attend the election in October.

The German societies here have arranged to give a series of grand festivals at their Schnetzen Park, to continue for four days, in aid of the Cuban revolutionists. The Postmaster at New-Orleans reports to the Postnaster-General of the arrival of mails at that city from

San Francisco in seven days. The supervising architect of the Treasury building under the direction of the Secretary, has made a reassignment of the rooms, which prove generally very satisfactory. All the Bureaus of the Department, under the new arrangement, will be located in the building, except the Second Auditor's.

MINISTER SICKLES'S INSTRUCTIONS-THE CORRE-SPONDENCE BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND EX-SECRETARY BORIE-THE NATIONAL BANK REPORTS-THE "IRON-CLAD" OATH IN VIR-

GINIA. IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.1 The instructions to Minister Sickles were drawn at the Department of State with much caution, and soon thereafter delivered to him at New-York under such circumstances as to proclude the possibility of a premature disclosure of their contents; but from what has since transpired in official circles it is safe to assert that there is no instruction relative to the purchase of Cuba.

The following is a copy of Mr. Borne's letter of resigna tion, as obtained from an official source :

The following is a copy of Mr. Borie's letter of resignation, as obtained from an official source:

Washington, D. C., June 25, 1860.

To via Phrsidays: When I assumed, with appreciative pride, the high office of Secretary of the Nave cohefred upon me by year faithering predicction, I steed that I feared for resums of a personal and domestic mainre then explained, that I would not be able to retain the position long. I now come to ask your acceptance of my resignation. The excessions of up afficial, and always must attractive relations with you for whom I christian to much exteem and state-timest, gives me success pair, and the alamidoment of my much exteem and state-timest, gives me sincere pair, and the alamidoment of my much exteem and state-timest, gives me sincere pair, and the alamidoment of my much exteem and state-timest, gives me sincere pair, and the alamidoment of my much exteem and successful progress of the administration under your able, much, and more resurest prayers for the solice, and with the warmers is lakes and most extrest prayers for the health and applicates of poured, an well as of all dear to you, I remain most devatedly and respectfully your obedient severat. A. E. Boriz.

The following is a copy of the letter of President Grant accepting the resignation of ex-Secretary Borie:

Bracurive Massion, Washington, C., June 25, 1869.

The Hon. A. E. Boriz, Secretary of the Navy-Dark Six: Your letter of this day fendering your resignation of Secretary of the Navy is resirved. I need not sassing you how much it regret the severance from efficial connection, nor how confident I am that the high severance of our official connection, nor how confident I am that the high severance from official connection, nor how confident I am that the high severance from official connection, nor how confident I am that the high severance from official connection, nor how confident I am that the high severance of the president of the persentent is an extension of the president of the regreation.

The above is a

regret, therefore, and make the little respect, your obediest may restore you to perfect health. With great respect, your obediest servant.

The above is a correct copy of the President's letter accepting Mr. Borie's resignation, taken from another copy of the same sent by Mr. Borie to the Executive Mansion for the purpose of completing the files. The letter was written while Mr. Borie was in the President's room, and taken away before a copy was made. But for this reason the press would have been furnished with a copy before.

The abstract of the report of the National Banks of Philadelphia at the close of business hours, June 12, shows resources and liabilities of nearly \$84,000,000; specie, 14,000; legal tender notes, \$8,000,000; three per cent certificates, \$85,000; capital stock; \$16,000,000; individual deposits, \$10,000,000; capital stock, \$46,000,000; gretiel stock, \$46,000,000; individual deposits, \$30,500,000; capital stock, \$46,000,000; individual deposits, \$30,500,000; capital stock, \$46,000,000; individual deposits, \$30,500,000; United States deposits, \$7,200.

osits, \$7,200.

It having been brought to the attention of the President that General Canby will require the members elect of the Virginia Legislature to take the "iron-clad" out, the President will submit the question to the Attorney-General for his opinion. This course will be pursued by the President in order that there may be uniformity in regranizing respectively the States of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, under the amendancy reconstruction laws.

The Treasury Department has been advised of the recogning of the Merchant's National Rank at Little Rock,

Arkansas, the special agent of the Government sent thither being satisfied of the soundness of its condition. There is now money at command to pay all demands and extend the usual facilities. Ex-President Johnson, accompanied by his son and Col.

Ex-President Johnson, accompanied by his son and Col. John Williams, ieft yesterday morning on the Southern train for Greenville, Tenn.

Information has been received at the Light-House Board that on the 16th of May a vessel floating bottom up was discovered off the bar of the main channel leading into Key West. This wreck was towed by a steamer over the bar as far as the west triangle buoy, where it became fast. She is in the narrowest part of the channel, particularly obstructing the same although ber keel is above. plarly obstructing the same, although her keel is above Therefore vessels entering should be careful to avoid the wreck.

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES. WASHINGTON, July 4 .- Report No. 26 of the Deputy Special Commissioner of the Revenue, now in press, contains, in addition to the usual monthly, quarterly, and comparative tables, two new features of interest and value, which will hereafter form a regular part of the report. The first is a statement exhibiting the total values of imports, experts, and re-exports into and out of each Customs District from and to each of twenty of the principal countries with which the United States have trade. The second new feature is a table anticipating the statement of the trade of the country for the next succeeding month, so far as the accounts are received at the time the report goes to press. Monthly Report No. 25, being for the month of April, contains, besides the detailed statements for the month, a summary table exhibiting the imports, exports, and re-exports into and out of sixty-one Customs Districts for the month of May. The

following synepsis will prove interesting:

Months ended Imports. Exports.
April 30, 1800... \$22,175,833 \$42,607,344
Ten months ended
April 30, 1802... 355,775,331 338,307,741

Month ended April. 30, 1969; Research	Taux 214,476 447,817	Xo. #18 1,174	Tum. 397,166 661,364
Total 2.044	702,803	1,963	774,100
Ten months ended April 20, 1 American vessels 7,009 Foreign vessels14,373	2,746,911 4,282,333	7.700	2,732,139 4,219,163
Total	7,629,194	21,941	6,942,202
Ten months ended April 37, American ressels 7,737 Foreign ressels12,291	3,186,033 3,275,209	7,935 12,126	9.425,961 3,656,727
Total	6,461,241 ports, incl		all the prin-

ports (except for San Francisco and Boston.) exports are desports. Total raports, \$35,370,905; exports, \$36,250,085 reexports, \$3,094,553.

The report also contains many interesting and valuable tables condensed from the firstsh and other foreign trade accounts, as well as the usual commercial reports from the United States Consuls, &c.

THE INDIANS.

DISSATISFACTION AMONG THE KANSAS INDIANS-OUTRAGES ON GRAND RIVER. Sr. Louis, July 3.-The Kansas Indians are

issatisfied, and say they don't understand or like their dissatished, and say they don't understand of his their quarters. If provisions are not sent to them promptly there will be trouble. A dispatch from Shoux City says the steamer Emilie Lefarge arrived from Buford has evening, and reports Indian outrages at Grand River and Big Cheyeune. The whites were greatly excited. The Indians having received he supplies, and having been repeatedly deceived, are firing into steamboats, driving off stock and threatening death to all the whites.

REPORT OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS. Boston, July 3 .- The Commissioners of the

Union Pacific Railroad have made reports to day, at the general office here, of which the following is a summary
In accordance with the instructions of the Department,
dated May 16, 18%, the Commissioners of the Union Pacific
Railroad have examined the section extending from the
1,020th mile post to the 1,055 88-100th mile post, and report
on the section extending from the 1,020th to the 1,040th
mile post, that the unfinished work will require about
\$55,420. The Commissioners report on the section extending from the 1 040th to the 1,060th mile post, that the unnuished work will require about \$30,000. The Commissomers on the section extending from the 1,060th to the
1,080th mile post, that the unfinished work will require
about \$15,000. The Commissioners report on the section
extending from the 1,060th to the 1,085th mile, that heavy
expense has already been incurred by the Company in grading this part of the line, and
the grades and curves are all within the
limit prescribed by the law. To complete the
unfinished work on this section will require about
\$120,500 in requeing the present grades from 116 feet to
so feet per mile as originally intended, and in filling up
the places now occupied by temporary trestles. The
location adopted is such that the work done is not lost in
changing to the lighter grade. The Commissioners say
that, in all other respects, the road is well constructed, general office here, of which the following is a summary location adopted is such that the work done is not lost in changing to the lighter grade. The Commissioners say that, in all other respects, the road is well constructed, ready for immediate service, in accordance with and as required by section 4 of the "act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes:" and, as it has reached that state of completion provided for in the "report of the Board convened to determine on a standard for the construction of the Pacific Railroad," made to Secretary Harlan, February 1, 1806, approved by him, and furnished to us as a part of our instructions, and as the company is rapidly, and in good faith, finishing up the incompleted work, we recommend the acceptance of the sections by the Government, and the adoption of the same course toward the unfinished work, as elsewhere on the Pacific Railroad. Respectfully submitted.

pectfully submitted,
G. K. Warnen, Brevet Major-Gen. U. S. A.
James F. Wilson, Commissioner.

CELEBRATING INDEPENDENCE DAY.

PITTSBURGH, PA., July 4.-The Germans of this city celebrated the Fourth to-day. A procession of German Societies and bands of music, numbering three thousand, murched through the streets to Diamond in Allegheny, where the Declaration of Independence was read and orations were delivered.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS. Small-pox prevails at Albany to a serious extent, and general vaccination is re-....Owing to the scarcity of Lehigh coal, two ies in Albany have temporarily suspended of

tion between Omalia and Fort Benton will be completed this week. .. Two companies of troops have been ordered

to Richmond, Va., from Fortress Monroe, to be there on election day. ... Another successful exhibition of the "Aviator," the California flying-machine, was given at San Francisco on Friday.

.... Catharine Moran was instantly killed on saturday, while walking on the track of the Boston and Providence Railroad.

....The Assistant-Surgeon of the French corvette Curicux, and one of the men, died at Fortress Mon-roe yesterday, of yellow fever. .. Six coal-barges were sunk by the steamer

omet, on the Mississippi River, near Choetaw Bend. The atter is being investigated at New-Orleans. A child, aged five, was burned to death, and two other children burned severely, on Friday, at Char town, Mass., by the upsetting of a pan of blazing fat.

The coinage of the branch Mint of San rancisco for June was \$1,340,000 in gold, and \$638,000 in liver. Total for the year ending June 30, \$19,016,000. The steamship Panther sailed from St.

N. F., on Saturday, for the Arctic regions, dition of Dr. Hayes and Bradford, the artis The Germans of Nashville celebrated the of July yesterday by a procession, which ended barbeene, and sports peculiar to the Germans.

A Woman's Suffrage Meeting will be held at Buffalo to-day. Mrs. Livermore, Mrs. Bloomer, Mrs. Stanton, and the Rev. Mr. Frothingham, will address the

Richard B. Hall, aged 12 years, of Providence. R. I., was shot dead on Saturday, by a musket in the hands of another boy. The gun was thought to be Thomas Ball's equestrian statue of Wash-ington was unvailed at the Public Garden in Beston, on Saturday. It is of brouze, of colossal proportions, and

... A German named Beard was killed at the orks of the Russell Manufacturing Company, in Middle-sen, Conn., on Saturday, by being caught in a belt. His

....The statue of Washington, presented to the City of Philadelphia by the school children, was a Saturday placed on a pedestal in front of Independent Hall. The statue is of white marble, and represent Washington in his court dress.

. The proprietors of newspapers throughout the country are requested to furnish the names of the country are requested to furnish the names of the representatives at the coming Sungerfest to the Free Committee in Baltimore. Correspondents will receive their tickets and all the necessary information on application at the Press Headquarters, American Buildin.

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

GEN. LETONA RELIEVED - INCREASE OF INSUR-

GENTS AROUND PUERTO-PRINCIPE. HAVANA, July 3 .- Gen. Puello has been ordered to relieve Gen. Letona, the Commanding General of the Central Department. He sailed this evening with 1,000 fresh troops for Nuevitas, whence he will proceed direct to Puerto-Principe. The Prensa says the number of insurgents around the latter place has largely increased, but the cholera and yellow fever were making havor among them. Nuevitas is as healthy as usual at this season.

CAPT.-GEN. DE RODAS.

Capt.-Gen. De Rodas is gaining general sympathy by his attempts to pacify all classes. Sanguinary instincts have been falsely attributed to him. He is now busily engaged in investigating the cases of the prisoners confined in the forts with the object of ordering the release of the innocent. Volunteers are offering themselves for active service in the Cinco-Villas District.

AMERICANS IN CUBA-GEN. JORDAN'S COMMAND AND ITS SUCCESS. The emigration to the island is reported to be in-

creasing, and now amounts to over 7,000 who have served in the late war in this country, and are now acting in earnest with the Cubans in their efforts to secure their independence. These dispatches assert that the Cuban forces are well organized, are armed with the most approved arms, a large proportion breech-loading rifles, and are well provisioned and in the best of spirits. In the arrangement of the commands of the army, Gen. Thomas Jordon has been named as Commander of the Eastern Division, and some of the most prominent and successful of the Cuban generals are in his command, among whom are Marmot, Marcano and Peralta, of Louisiana. The town of Holquin, after an encounter in which the Spaniards lost over three

REVIEW OF TROOPS-DEPUTIES TO THE CORTES. HAVANA, July 4 .- Captain-General De Rodas today reviewed all the regular and volunteer forces in and around the city. He was received by the volunteers with enthusiastic cheers. The Captain-General has released several political prisoners. The depu-ties elected to the Constituent Cortes from Porto Rico have sailed for Spain.

hundred men, was captured by Jordon's command.

PRIVATE REJOICING OF THE CUBAN AUTHORI-TIES-IMPORTANT NEWS-ACTIVITY OF THE SPANISH MINISTER.

WASHINGTON, July 4.- There is a rumor to-night that the representatives of the Cuban insurgents here have received some late and important news from the island, which makes them especially happy. These gentlemen, Messrs. Lemus, Ruiz, Casanova, and others are very reticent, and say very little about their affairs, unless it be to persons well known to them. To newspaper correspondents, who visit them in seach of information, they offer as an apology for their reticence the fact that they are continually under the surveillance of the or agents of the Spanish Minfriends ister, Messrs. Lemus, Ruiz and Company have evidently been in communication with a very large number of our Congressmen, judging from the number of letters received by the President and members of his Cabinet favorable to the insurgents, and urging recognition by our Government, written by Congessmen. The Spanish Minister in the mean time is not inactive. He has now building in this country some ten or fifteen light draught gunboats for his Government, with which they intend blockading the Island of Cuba, in order to completely guard against the lauding of expeditions with men and supplies. RETREAT OF THE SPANISH FORCES FROM LAS

TUNAS-PARTICULARS OF THEIR DEFEAT. Washington, July 4.—Dispatches received by a near lady relative of the General in command of the Cuban forces, now residing near this city, give a full account of the attempt to succor the Spanish forces in Las Tunas. A train with a force of from 1,500 to 2,500 men, as a guard, was sent to relieve the garrison at that place. They were interrupted by a squadron of Gen. Marmol's cavalry, a.d a large portion of the train captured. In cavairy, a. t. a argo porton
the contest the Spanish loss was over 200. They succeeded in reaching Las Tunas with a portion of the train,
and found the garrison suffering from cholera and an acclimating fever, which had almost rendered it helpiess.
After a few days the disease broke out among the refuforcements. The encampment was vacated, and after
severe loss the garrison succeeded in their retreat.

REPUSE OF GEN, LESCA-QUESADA'S SUCCESS.

In the Cinco-Villas district the forces under Lescahave been repulsed with considerable slaughter, and the whole territory regained to the Cuban army. The result has given conrage to the inhabitants, and the recent outrages perpetrated by Lesca, and the fact that no quarter is to be shown to the revolutionists, whether actively engaged in the field, or in sympathy with the cause, has inspired the lababitants with an intense harted of Spanish rule, and driven thousands into the army of Quesada. Thus recuforced, he has ordered an active offensive movement by the entire army, and the dispatches received state that he has regained a number of important positions, and is now master of the north-western portion of the island.

A POLICY OF CONCILIATION—LESCA'S CRUELTY—THE VOLUNTEERS.

It is also reported that the instructions of the new antain-General De Rodas are to carry out the policy of It is also reported to carry out the policy of Captain-General De Rodas are to carry out the policy of Dulce—that of conciliation—and positively to control the volunteer organizations and maintain the supremacy of Spain; and that orders have been issued to prevent the committing of such atroclines as were recently committed by Gen. Lesca in the Cinco Villas district. The effect of this policy upon the volunteers has been to produce dissention throughout the entire organization. The volunteers has been to produce the control of the policy of t soution throughout the entire organization. The volun-teers who have given adhesion to the De Rodan adminis-tration by the surrender of the control of forts, arsenals, and other important positions, are denounced as traitors.

RELEASE OF THE CUBAN PRISONERS. On Saturday morning, warrants were made out by Commissioner White for the arrest of the Cuban prisoners on board the tugs lying off the Brooklyn Navy-Yard. The warrants charged that the prisoners, on the 26th ult., within the jurisdiction of the United States, 26th alt., within the jurisdiction of the United States, enlisted as soldiers in the service of the people of the Colony of Cuba, and that they, on the same day, were knowingly concerned in furnishing, figing out, and arming the steamer Catharine Whiting, with intent that she should be employed in the service of the people of the Colony of Cuba, to cause and commit hostilities against the Spanish Government, with which the United States are at peace. These warrants were served yesterday afternoon, and shortly afterward all the privates were rejeased on giving their personal recognizances to appear released on giving their personal recognizances to appear for trial, if wanted, and not to hereafter violate the Neutrality Laws. All the officers were required to give

Neutrality Laws. All the affects wars required to give buil.

THE LAST OF THE CUBAN EXPEDITION.

Col. Ryan and the 300 men who remained with him on Gardiner's Island have not been heard from as yet, and it appears that a revenue cutter has not been sent after them by Marshal Barlow, as previously reported. He has, however, the matter under consideration, and has telegraphed to Washington for instructions.

NO MORE MEN FOR CUBA.

It is announced that a grand entertainment will be given at the Academy of Music, on the 20th inst., under the anapoless of the Cuban Junta, and it is said that the aid which will leave this city in future for the Cubans will be in the shape of funds.

A DANGEROUS SHOAL DISCOVERED. SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.-The United States surveying schooner Mary discovered and lo-cated a shoal off Point Rayes, 12 miles five miles wide. A barrel buoy, painted black, with black and white flag, was placed on the shoal, south-east from the location of the buoy in hillitude 38° 1' north, longitude 123° 26' 30". The South Fanalion Lighthouse bears from the buoy cast south-east; magnetic distance, 21 nautical miles. long and

SUPPOSED WRECK OF A STEAMER SEEN AT SEA BOSTON, July 3 .- Capt. Spooner, of the ship imour, which arrived here from Liverpool, reports that on June 27, latitude 430 north. longitude 470 20 west, passed a vessel bottom up. He supposed her to be 200 or 500 tons burdon; was freilow metaled, and from the appearance of her stern, judged her to have been a serew steamer, and apparently had only been a short time in that condition.

ILLINOIS STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIR, CHICAGO, July 4 .- The annual Fair of the lineis State Agricultural Society will be held at Decatur, Ill., Sept. 27 to Oct. 2, inclusive, on the grounds of the Macon County Agricultural Society. The premium list is large, embracing all the industries of the country, and competition is open to the world.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT. CINCINNATI. O., July 4.-The construction train going north on the new Cincinnati and Louisville short-line railway, met with an accident at the bridge over Eank Lick Creek, in which Joseph Lawson of Coy-ington, and John Metinger of Cincinnati were killed, and if others wounded, most of them but slightly, however,